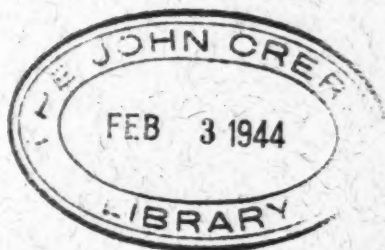


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1944 Midwinter Meeting
February 21-23

The Fortnightly
REVIEW
OF THE CHICAGO DENTAL SOCIETY

February 1, 1944



Volume 7 • Number 3

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THE CALENDAR

February 1st: South Suburban: Regular monthly meeting. Dinner at 6:30 p.m. followed by a business meeting at 8:00 p.m. Dr. Don Kellogg will discuss the "Management and Control of Periodontal Disease."

February 1st: Kenwood-Hyde Park: Regular monthly meeting. Preliminary clinics at 6:30 followed by dinner at 7:00 p.m. Dr. Maynard K. Hine, University of Illinois, will speak on "Gingivitis."

February 7th: North Side: Regular monthly meeting to be held at the Edgewater Beach Hotel. Dinner at 6:30 p.m. Dr. James H. Pearce, Northwestern University, will speak on "Immediate Dentures."

February 19th: Delta Sigma Delta Fraternity: Dinner, Saturday, 6:30 p.m. Annex Lounge, Palmer House.

February 19th: Psi Omega Fraternity: Dinner, Saturday, 6:30 p.m., Private Dining Room 14, Palmer House.

February 22nd: Chicago College of Dental Surgery Alumni Association: Smoker, 11:00 p.m., Red Lacquer Room, Palmer House.

February 23rd: University of Illinois College of Dentistry Alumni Association: Luncheon Wednesday, 11:30 a.m., Illinois Room, Palmer House.

February 23rd: Northwestern University Dental School Alumni Association: Luncheon Wednesday, 12:00 noon, Red Lacquer Room, Palmer House.

The Fortnightly **REVIEW**

of
THE CHICAGO DENTAL SOCIETY

February 1, 1944

Volume 7 • Number 3

1944 Midwinter Meeting To Make History

**Essays, Clinics, Panel Discussions and Exhibits
All of High Order**

The 1944 Midwinter Meeting bids fair to outstrip its illustrious predecessors despite the fact that several thousand dentists are now serving with the armed forces. Many of these are stationed at nearby posts, however, and will not only attend the meeting, but also will participate in the program. Applications for Associate Memberships are still rolling in, which means that many out-of-town dentists are planning to attend. The Office of Defense Transportation has requested that wives and families forego attendance so that there may be the least possible interference with movements of troops. All rooms at the Palmer House, Midwinter Meeting Headquarters, have been spoken for, but there are approximately one thousand rooms available in the other Chicago hotels. Facilities at the Palmer House have been considerably improved. There are the same number of elevators as always but it is expected that many of them will start from the street level instead of the lobby floor and they will be manned by attractive young ladies! To prevent congestion, the starting times of the various essay and clinic programs will be staggered. The five dining rooms of the Palmer House should provide adequate eating facilities, except between the hours of 12 noon and 2 p.m. Perhaps

local dentists can be persuaded to bring their own lunches.

BEHIND THE SCENES

Many a visitor to the Midwinter Meeting marvels at the precision with which the events are run off, little thinking of the time and effort involved in preparation. Behind the scenes of each such meeting are many committees whose work contributes mightily to its success. These committees make their importance felt in many and varied ways. When members or guests enter the Palmer House they are first directed to the Registration Booth presided over by the Registration and Credentials Committee. This committee examines credentials and registers the members and guests in their various classifications. Richard J. Quiter is chairman and S. R. Kleiman is vice-chairman, of this committee.

PUBLICITY

The Publicity Committee, under the chairmanship of J. R. Schumaker has already prepared releases for the various newspapers. There will be a press headquarters maintained at the Palmer House at which the visiting newspapermen may acquire material for stories of the big meeting. Two committees will be at hand to greet essayists and clinicians

and other guests who attend the meeting. Willis J. Bray is chairman of the Reception Committee and Faith F. Stephan is chairman of the Reception Committee for Visiting Women Dentists. Headquarters of these two committees will be open on Sunday, February 20, and throughout the meeting. One of the really difficult jobs in any meeting belongs to the General Arrangements Committee. This committee functions all through the Society year but its burdens are far greater at the Midwinter Meeting. It must see that all equipment necessary for essayists and clinicians is at the place wanted at the time it is wanted. Dr. Wilbur L. Spencer has charge of this committee.

INFORMATION

The gigantic task of providing answers to all and sundry questions falls on the shoulders of the Information Committee. Information booths will be maintained at strategic points throughout the hotel and will be manned by this committee. C. E. Bancherel is chairman and has been studying methods for improving the service. Harold H. Hayes is chairman of the Exhibits Registration Committee whose duties are to register the exhibitors and see that they are taken care of properly. The Scientific, Health and Educational Exhibits Committee, with Michael L. Levin as chairman, will have a dozen interesting and informative exhibits to present. Some member of the committee will be on hand at all times to offer guidance.

PANEL DISCUSSIONS

A perusal of the Preliminary Program, which appeared in the January 15 issue of *THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW*, reveals that there will be some novel attractions at the 1944 meeting. Two Round Table Discussions will be presented on topics of current interest. "The Use of Acrylics in Dentistry," a controversial subject, will bring to the arena such well known acrylic champions as La Mar W. Harris, A. F. Schopper and Kenneth C. Washburn. All three of these gentlemen have been experimenting with this plastic

material for the past several years and know all its peculiarities. Edgar W. Swanson will act as the moderator of this program. The other discussion will deal with "The Health Services and the Wagner Murray Bill." A regular galaxy of stars has been secured for this feature. Harold Hillenbrand, Assistant Editor of *The Journal of the American Dental Association*, and Harold J. Noyes, Head of the Department of Orthodontics at Northwestern University Dental School, will represent the dental fraternity. Joseph D. Lohman, famed University of Chicago Sociologist and Frank M. Whiston, manager of the Pittsfield Building will represent the laity. Although this line up was not consciously designed to pit the opponents against the proponents, (or is there anyone for the bill except its sponsors?) it will mean that the audience will be considerably enlightened before the afternoon is over. And, as if any further build-up were necessary, the session will be presided over by a man who could write a book on socialized medicine: Edward J. Ryan of Evanston.

MOTION PICTURES

An excellent motion picture program has been arranged by Chairman Henry Glupker and his committee. The pictures to be shown on this program are no ordinary ones. All of them have been previewed and only those of unexcelled quality have been selected. The films to be shown on Tuesday, for example, have been hand picked by Captain Tartre of Great Lakes Naval Training Station. One called "This is Guadalcanal" (a half hour show) is full of thrills from start to finish. No one can afford to miss this treat. The Dental Hygiene Institute will show its latest creation, "The Mortons Make Some Changes." This is the film that is being shown daily throughout the Chicago area. It has received an enthusiastic response from lay groups. And as a climax to this comprehensive program there will be a number of films on dental subjects ranging all the way from "Preparation of Jacket Crowns" to "Alveolar Plastic Operations."—James H. Keith.

Personal Recollections of a Leader Greene Vardiman Black His Development and Influence

FREDERICK B. NOYES

I have chosen this subject because the life of Greene Vardiman Black extended through one of the most interesting periods in the history of the dental profession and because his influence was great in both medicine and dentistry. He was undoubtedly the most important man of his generation in the development of his chosen field, dentistry. He was a man of unusual character: genial, modest, democratic, making friends with every one with whom he came in contact. It is most difficult to give an adequate impression of the breadth of his interest and the variety of things to which he contributed from the vitality of his energy and the activity of his intellect. Although he concentrated on science, his interest extended to social and civic problems and to the esthetic fields of music, art, literary and dramatic activities. As a teacher he erected no barriers between himself and his students. The poorest as well as the most brilliant could approach him, confident of sympathy, understanding, and patient help in solving their difficulties and stimulus for new or flagging interests.

He was unique in his educational experience. Although during his entire life he received less than twenty months of formal education, he attained national and international pre-eminence in his profession. He was never in a dental or medical school until he went there as a teacher, and the many degrees

after his name were all honorary. His lack of schooling was not due to lack of opportunity. His father was a prosperous and influential man. His oldest brother studied medicine in Louisville Medical College and was an outstanding practitioner in Clinton, Illinois. The next brother went to school in Philadelphia and became an architect of considerable note. A third brother also went to school in Philadelphia and became a professor of mathematics and later a banker. The eight children of the family had the opportunity to enjoy all the educational advantages a new country affords. His lack of education was not due to an unruly and cantankerous disposition, and it was certainly not due to dullness and stupidity. He would not go to school because the slow and monotonous methods of the classroom bored him. He could master the material presented in the class long before the teacher was through harrowing its mangled corpse. Everything about him presented too many challenges to his intellect for him to care to subject himself to the prodding routine of formal education in which the direction of his interests was determined by others.

This man had a truly American heritage and background. In April, 1834, a half-dozen families of Blacks and Campbells arrived in Winchester in Scott County, Illinois, for the purpose of settling and establishing their homes. They were linked by intermarriage and relation and by common experience and history back to the Revolutionary period. The Campbell who led the Tennessee men to victory at the Battle of King's Mountain was the forebear of the Campbells, and Captain William Black, the great-grandfather of Greene Vardiman, had been one of the men in North Caro-

For the material presented in this address I am indebted to the biography of Dr. Black, "From Pioneer to Scientist," by his son Dr. Carl E. Black and Bessie McLaughlin Black, and to the fact that he and my father were close friends for many years. The first year he taught in Chicago he lived in my father's house. I was associated with him very closely from 1893 until his death in 1915.

President's Address: Reprinted by permission in abridgment from The Proceedings of The Institute of Medicine of Chicago, 14:305; 1943 (December 15). Dr. Noyes served as the president of the Institute during 1943.

lina who had refused to take the oath of allegiance to King George at the time of the Mecklenberg Declaration. After the Revolution the descendants of these men had moved first to Georgia and then to Tennessee. Because of their antislavery feelings they probably did not become at home in the South, and they again moved by water to settle in the valley of the Illinois river. They were not the type of pioneer driven into the wilderness by desperation. Where they settled they bought land and became influential in the development of the best features of the culture of the period. William Black, Greene Vardiman's father, had been a farmer, a hunter, a trader, and a cabinet-maker. He lived for a year in Winchester, probably doing cabinet work before he bought 160 acres northeast of the town.

Greene Vardiman was born in Winchester in 1836. He was the fifth son in a family of seven sons and one daughter. In 1845 William Black sold the Scott county farm and bought 200 acres in Cass county about 17 miles northwest of Jacksonville in the direction of Princeton. The tract was about half prairie and half woodland, and the cabinet-maker's eye had undoubtedly been attracted by the large number of black walnut trees. The family lived in a double log cabin for a year and then built a story and a half brick house. The brick was made on the place; the lumber was made from selected black walnut trees cut on the place. Everything except the hardware and the windows was the product of the labor of the father and his sons.

Too much emphasis cannot be laid on the influence of this home upon the character of the children. It represented all that was finest in the character of frontier settlement. Mary Vaughn and William Black had been in singing school and both had musical talent. He had a good memory and a true musical ear, and whenever he heard a new song he would write out words and music in longhand and add it to his song book, which is a treasured relic in

the family today. In the evenings singing was the standard family recreation. He was a devout Campbellite and all the family were members of that church. . . .

In this environment Greene Vardiman lived from eight to sixteen years of age, during which time he attended the district school for something less than twenty months. When he graduated himself by being too busy with his own education in the woods and in the cabinet shop to continue longer in district school, he mastered woodworking, but the routine of the shop irked him as did the routine of farm work. Later in life he said that his father had been very lenient with him, allowing him to roam the woods at will with his dog and gun.

There are many stories of Dr. Black's marksmanship with the rifle. During the first World War one of his associates was receiving rifle training on the Great Lakes Rifle Range. He asked Dr. Black some questions about the use of the rifle and the method of using the sights. Dr. Black said: "Well, when I was a boy roaming the woods, I didn't pay much attention to the sights. I would pick up my rifle and put the bullet just about where I wanted it to go, in the daylight or the dark."

This perfect coordination between brain, eye, and hand must be remembered in connection with all his work. It was manifested not only in shooting and sailing but in his scientific laboratory work, the making of apparatus and instruments of the most delicate precision, and perhaps above all in the practice of his profession. What his brain conceived, his eye and hand could execute. . . .

He was interested in all the life about him and had to learn as much as possible about it. He early developed two mental characteristics that he retained throughout life: concentration of attention and sustained interest. Whenever anything attracted his attention he had to study it until he had learned all he could with the resources at his disposal. He studied the habits of the animals and birds. He even studied the ant and

learned the organization of their social structure. When he came to the local mill, he had to know all about it from the slowly turning water wheels to the grinding millstone. A neighbor had a flute which interested him, and he finally traded it out of him for a bunch of coon skins so that he might learn how to use it himself. Afterwards it became part of the musical resources of the family. Later in life he was an excellent performer on the violin and cello, and had a tenor voice.

During these years he was undoubtedly a problem to his father and his brothers. He would not go to school like the rest of the children. He did not work steadily in the shop or on the farm, and they could not understand how such a one could come to any good end. Apparently his mother understood him best, and he helped her most because by instinct she held him on a very elastic leash. Books were scarce in those days but he read everything he got his hands on, and the books of the family were not novels. By observation of his father's writing he learned to write a clear and legible hand. He later said of himself that his spelling was always correct, although, he added, Webster did not always agree with him.

When he was sixteen or seventeen, it was decided to send him to his brother Tom, a successful and prosperous physician practicing in Clinton, Illinois. He was to read and ride with Tom who was to see if he could make a doctor of his younger brother. He evidently provided himself with incidentals by working in a store and in the post office. Because Latin was helpful in the study of anatomy, he found a tutor with whom to study Latin. He was active in social life, sang in a choir, played the cornet in the orchestra, and was popular with the young people. He spent four or five years with his brother Tom. It is to be remembered that at that time many physicians had never attended a medical school but had learned their practice by reading and riding with a preceptor.

About 1856 two important things hap-

pened: Black met a Dr. Spear, practicing dentistry in Mt. Sterling, Illinois, and he fell in love. The latter made it necessary to figure out some way to earn enough money to support a wife. His great manual dexterity and remarkable coordination of mind and hand which enabled him to execute what his mind conceived, led him to dentistry as a profession. He spent a few weeks in the office of Dr. Spear and then went to Winchester where his father upon his arrival in Illinois had spent the winter. There he hung out his shingle, Dr. G. V. Black, Dentist.

There were many relatives and friends of the family in the neighborhood. With his genial personality the young dentist made friends rapidly. He was the first dentist in the county. In those days the practice of dentistry consisted chiefly in extracting teeth, treating alveolar abscesses, and making artificial dentures. Before Black's arrival the physicians had been obliged to do what they could to relieve dental pain. They were glad to be rid of the trouble. There were in Winchester two or three physicians of wide intellectual interest who became Dr. Black's closest friends. After two years he was doing well enough to go back to Clinton, marry, and bring his wife to Winchester.

The years in Winchester were important in his development and training. The medical study with his brother made it easy and natural for him to associate with the physicians of the town and gave him a professional point of view in the practice of his own profession. To him a gum boil was always an alveolar abscess. He cultivated the gunsmith and the clockmaker, and became skillful in the handling of metals and an expert in tempering steel.

The most important thing that happened to him in Winchester was the reading of Darwin's "Origin of Species." This book probably had a greater influence on him and his subsequent life than any other one thing. Darwin's method was new but it was not unlike his own. He had always with pain and

labor diligently collected all the facts that he could find and then thought about them. The discovery of a new fact might add to his thoughts, might change or modify them, or might even make it necessary to review all the facts again, but as his facts were true he had confidence in his reasoning from them. This was the essence of the Darwinian thought, and the reason that it marks the beginning of a new era in science.

It was in Winchester that he began to develop systematic professional records, a most important factor in his life. For him his practice was his all-embracing scientific investigation and he had to keep accurate records for reference and study.

The early '60's were a sad period in the life of Black. In 1861 he organized a company of infantry and, although he was elected captain by the men, when he took them to Springfield to be mustered into the army the Governor appointed someone else as captain. In the service he was almost immediately assigned to scout duty and sharpshooter's service. In 1862 on a scouting expedition he injured his knee, which became infected, and he spent many months in the hospital in Louisville. When he entered the army his home had been closed and his wife and two sons had gone to stay with her people. After many months in the hospital his father went to Louisville and brought him home to the old farm. He slowly regained strength and health but he was not able to return to the army. His wife and his older son had died and he had no heart to return to Winchester; he looked about for a new location. He finally selected Jacksonville, formed a partnership with an older dentist, and began practicing. As health returned and with it interest in life, he entered the most important era in his development and influence.

Soon after his arrival in Jacksonville he met Dr. David Prince, and although he was Black's senior by at least twenty years the two men, drawn together by kindred intellect, became close and lifelong friends. Dr. Prince was a well

trained physician and for a long time had taught anatomy and surgery in the Medical School of Illinois College in Jacksonville. He had continuously maintained a dissecting room and a private hospital to which both students and patients came even from surrounding states.

In 1858 Virchow had published his "Cellular Pathology." For these two men this book became the law and the prophets. Prince had obtained distinction in surgery and had made contributions especially in orthopedic surgery. He was a member of national and international surgical associations. Black was helpful to Prince because whenever he needed an instrument or a piece of apparatus Black could make it. Anything that Prince could think of, Black could produce. Prince would call on him to assist in operations and to administer anesthesia. Very soon he was taking home materials from operations for microscopic examinations. Practically, for Prince and other physicians in Jacksonville Black became a pathological laboratory. Soon after he came to Jacksonville, a German physician arrived who brought with him a fine German microscope. As soon as Black saw it he knew it was exactly what he needed, and in a short time he traded the German out of it. As soon as he got it, he began to make improvements and additions, developing apparatus for the study of opaque objects. He made thousands of microscopic slides and built a cabinet in which to store and index them. Later when the manufacturers produced boxes for twenty-five slides, he hinged the cover to the box by pasting a strip of canvas to the box and to the lid. Each slide was carefully labeled and numbered, and on the inside of the cover he pasted a folded paper on which the contents of the box were indexed. On the edge he pasted a label showing the subject of the material and the serial number. The boxes were placed upon shelves like books in a bookcase. These things illustrate the orderliness of the man's mind and methods.

The possession of a microscope opened a new world for study. He collected and systematically studied all the forms of protozoa that he could find in the ponds and ditches of the country. Here he found he could study cells alive and gain a better concept of the life activities of the dead cells he studied in sections.

This is reminiscent of a story of the Jacksonville period. He was operating at the chair in his office one day when the door opened and the leading ophthalmologist of Jacksonville stepped in. He said to Black: "I have here in this bottle something that I took out of a man's eye. I wish you would examine it and tell me what it is." Black said: "All right, put it on the desk. I'll look at it." And the doctor went out. A few days later he came in again and Black was occupied in making a gold foil filling. The doctor said: "Well, what was that thing I gave you?" Without looking up from his operation Black replied: "It was the first joint of the third leg of a potato bug." "Well, what was there about it," said the doctor, "to kick up such a terrible inflammation in the eye?" Black replied: "There is a gland at the base of the third leg of the potato bug which secretes a poison and there was a bit of the gland sticking to the leg. That's what kicked up the inflammation. Why, don't you remember a few years ago when we couldn't get cantharides we used to grind up potato bugs and make poultices of them?" "Yes," said the doctor, "I've done it many times." "Well, it was the poison secreted by that gland that acted as the counterirritant."

Black's method of study always followed a uniform pattern. Whenever a thing challenged him, he pursued it with every method of observation and experiment at his disposal, always making careful notes. When he had come to an intellectually satisfying conclusion, he wrote it up in a complete manuscript with illustrations, then he went to the literature and read everything that he could find upon the subject. After that he would review his own work, often repeating experiments and

sometimes making new ones, if his reading had suggested different lines of approach. If in his work he came to a dead end where he was making no progress, he would pack up his notes, his apparatus, and material, and put them away to go on with something else, but it was never entirely out of his mind. Later when he came into contact with some new thought or method, he would review the old work and start again, usually arriving at a satisfactory completion. This is very different from the method generally employed with students in school. When a young man attacks a problem, his director usually sends him first to the library to read everything that he can find on the subject and then he starts his own work. In this way his mind is so filled with ideas that have been developed that a new line of thought is almost impossible for him. . . .

Black was not satisfied to read Virchow's "Cellular Pathology" in translation. He must know German. The way he learned German was characteristic of his educational system. He did not go to the professor of German at Illinois College. He knew too well what that would mean. There was on Main street a Jewish clothing establishment, owned and operated by a well educated German. In the small towns of the period merchants kept their stores open every night until 9 or 10 o'clock for the benefit of the farmer. Filling his pockets with cigars, Black got Weil to teach him German, and soon they were gossiping as easily in German as in English. Upon Weil's advice he subscribed to "Fliegende Blätter" to facilitate his reading of German, and he wrote several stories in German to clarify his grammar. He later mastered French in the same way.

The early years in Jacksonville were of great importance in the development of Black, and it is worth-while to get some picture of the routine of his life and activity. In 1865 he married Miss Elizabeth Davenport and started to rebuild a home on the pattern of the one

in which he had been reared. Too much cannot be said in regard to the influence of this woman in the development of Dr. Black's life and character. She was educated and cultured, of delightful personality, and absolutely devoted to her husband and her family. They entered actively into the social life of the town. Dr. Black was practicing his profession in his office with regularity from 9 until 12 in the morning and from 1:30 till 5 in the afternoon. He had a large room in the back of the office which he used as shop, laboratory, and study. He also had a study and laboratory in the house. From 5 to 6 o'clock in the morning he always spent in his scientific laboratory; from 6 to 8 in the evening was always spent with the family.

The Blacks were active in church and Sunday school work, and regular in the Philharmonic Society and the dramatic club. Dr. Black was an active Mason, rising to the position of Grand Master of the lodge. He was influential in the development of the public library and the fire department. He made an exhaustive and thorough study of problems connected with the city water supply. The Literary and Scientific Circle had a special influence in his development. He described this institution as made up of some twenty-five or thirty persons, mostly doctors, preachers, or teachers in some of the educational institutions. They met on Monday evening, every Monday evening whether it was Christmas or the Fourth of July, and he said: "For twenty years I never missed a meeting." The responsibility for the meeting rotated around the membership; each one in turn assumed responsibility for the presentation of some subject which was then open for general conversation and discussion. Black's contributions varied from scientific subjects or philosophical problems to such a purely literary effort as the reading of an original short story.

In April, 1866, the physicians met and organized the County Medical Society, and Black was present. In December of the same year his friend Dr.

Prince and he presented a method of using ether spray for local anesthesia and exhibited an apparatus that Dr. Black had made for producing the spray. Throughout his Jacksonville residence or until the late 1880's Black was active in his relation to the Morgan County Medical Society and the Jacksonville Medical Club. During this time he gave some 80 or 85 formal presentations, including a series of papers on the study of typhoid fever, a number of papers on the pathology of scarlet fever, and such topics as inflammation, epithelioma, reports of postmortem examinations, subperiosteal inflammation, a contribution to the theory of sight, early diagnosis of diseases of the kidney, and other subjects showing a wide range of interest and thought. It is important to note that throughout all the years of practice of his own profession he maintained active relation with the medical society and served it both as secretary and president.

In 1865 the Illinois State Dental Society was organized in Chicago. In 1868 it met in Springfield. Dr. Black attended, joined the society, and his first paper was presented in 1869; from that time for about forty years he was the ruling spirit of the society. He had something to present at almost every meeting and often was on the program half a dozen times or more, with papers, discussions of papers, committee reports, and the like. This society was one of the principal outlets for his effort. It is only fair to say that during the years when his work was being presented to this society it was the outstanding state dental society in the country.

Dr. Black was always as much a student as a teacher. After he had reached a certain point in any piece of work, he needed to write it out in order to clarify the material in his own mind; then to present it to others for a free discussion. The Illinois State Dental Society and the Literary and Scientific Circle of Jacksonville were the most important groups that he used in this way.

When Koch and Pasteur began to publish their work, it was necessary for

Dr. Black, true to his methods, to begin at the beginning and to observe the facts for himself. He built his own incubators and made his own apparatus, including the making and sterilization of culture media. He already had a good microscope; he bought a one-twelfth immersion lens and made his own mechanical stage. Later when W. D. Miller was working on caries in Koch's laboratory in Berlin, Dr. Black repeated and confirmed all of his work. He felt that in a field so new it was essential that work be repeated by different men in order to establish its correctness decisively. It was this necessity to experience and understand the most fundamental things which made him so uncanny in his judgment. He had, more than any man I have ever worked under, the ability to review a long series of experimental notes, pick out the essential and important facts, and discard the nonessential and unimportant. It was because of this ability that he so seldom got sidetracked into unproductive effort. . . .

It is interesting to note the sequence of Dr. Black's studies and his contributions to his profession. His first formal paper was on "Gold Foil" presented at the Illinois State Dental Society in 1869. When he began the practice of dentistry, gold foil had been used for filling cavities in teeth for some time. As the foil came from the beater it was cohesive, or sticky as it was called, and could be built out into any desired form by condensing one particle upon another, but the gold foil was not always sticky. Sometimes the pieces could not be made to unite, and foil which had been sticky would suddenly cease to be so. Nothing was known about the cause of these conditions. Early in the '60's he tried to solve this problem, but soon found that he did not know enough chemistry. In his characteristic fashion he laid the problem aside and went to work to get the chemical foundation for its solution. Soon after he arrived in Jacksonville he organized a class in chemistry, made up chiefly of teachers in the high school and in the state institutions. He equipped

a laboratory and began to teach this class which was continued for a number of years. Finally he came back to the gold foil problem. In his paper in 1869 he showed from his own experiment that pure gold has the property of welding cold. Consequently when two surfaces come into contact they unite either with hand pressure or mallet force. The hammered gold filling, therefore, becomes a solid chunk of gold. If the technic is perfect, the specific gravity of the gold foil filling is as great as that of cast gold or even a little greater. He also showed that pure gold like some other metals such as platinum has the property of condensing on its surface certain gases; when gases such as those of sulphur or phosphorus are so condensed, the layer of condensed gas prevents the contact of the leaves of the metal, and they will not weld. He then showed that some volatile gases like ammonia which likewise condense on the surface and prevent welding can be driven off by red heat, thus permitting the welding property to return. He therefore advised that the foil as it came from the beater be exposed to the fumes of ammonia which, condensing on the surface, would protect the gold from gases which could not be driven off, but could be dispersed by annealing to a red heat so that the gold would regain its welding property.

It is seldom that the first paper appearing upon a subject is so thoroughly studied and so well carried out that it remains the classic on the subject. Nothing has been added to the explanation of the cohesive property of gold since Dr. Black's paper in 1869. This work was fundamental to all his work which was to follow, for in that work it was necessary to be able to restore the anatomical form of the tooth with a filling material in order to protect the tissues from future damage.

It is true his practice was always his major field of scientific study, and to it he applied the same method he used in his laboratory studies. It was fundamental, therefore, that early in his practice he developed complete and systematic

clinical records. A filling was recorded not simply as a filling but a filling in a certain tooth and in a definite part of the tooth. He also recorded whether the decay was new or was a decay about an old filling, and if the latter, he tried to determine the cause of the failure.

From the beginning of his practice he was a close student of the anatomy of the teeth, although it was not until 1890 that his dental anatomy appeared in book form. As soon as he obtained his microscope he began to study the structure of the dental tissues and the relation of structure to disease and treatment. He observed the sequence in the areas of the tooth attacked by caries and sought explanations for this. From his bacteriological studies he proved, to his own satisfaction at least, that caries was a destruction of the tooth substance by acid produced by the action of micro-organisms at the point of attack and not in solution in the saliva of the mouth. All these observations following each other led to one of his greatest contributions to the profession: the principle of extension for prevention. Previous to the pronouncement of this principle the filling of teeth had been a purely restorative process. Dr. George H. Cushing in teaching operative dentistry required every student to memorize the answer to the question: What is the philosophy of filling teeth? The answer was: If all the carious material is removed and replaced by an indestructible material restoring the form and contour of the tooth, perfectly finished and polished, the tooth is no more liable to decay than it was originally.

Dr. Black observed that caries is likely to begin at certain spots or locations and seldom extends into certain other areas. He therefore stated that if the margins of the cavity were extended into areas in which caries was not likely to occur, after the cavity was filled, the tooth was less liable to the beginning of caries than it was originally. This method converted the filling operation from a mechanical restoration of lost tissues to a scientific method of treatment of a disease. One

of the reasons that extension for prevention produced so great an effect upon the profession was that it excited violent opposition and wide discussion. Extension for prevention required entirely new principles in cavity preparation and technique, and new instruments. The new cavity preparation made it necessary to study the physical and structural characteristics of the teeth in order to have judgment regarding the strength of cavity walls and their ability to withstand the forces of mastication. From this he discovered that the variation in the degree of calcification of the teeth was much less than the profession had always supposed, and that there was no correlation between the degree of calcification and the incidence of caries.

It was necessary to know how much force could be exerted by the muscles of the jaw, so he built his gnathiodynamometer. The first instrument that he made would register up to 100 pounds. When he tried it on the class, every student in the room shut it with a click. He made a new one registering to 250 pounds, but he never did get one that some student in the class would not shut.

The next item was to determine how much force was required in the mastication of food, and he built his phagodynamometer. Again he found that much more force was used than had been supposed. It required from 40 to 60 pounds to crush the fiber of good, tender beefsteak between two teeth. The hard, round lemon drops that children crush with ease required at least 125 pounds to crack. Finally it was necessary to see that filling material had sufficient strength to withstand the forces to which they would be subjected.

Large gold fillings were expensive, and this directed Black's attention to amalgam in the search for a cheaper material that would fulfill the purposes of gold. This led him into the most complicated problems of his life. He had to know shrinkage, expansion, and the crushing strength of amalgam. He discovered that amalgam under a much lower pressure than its crushing strength

would flow like the ice in a glacier, but that all these factors could be controlled by the percentages of metal combined in the alloy that was mixed with mercury. He found that if the alloy was cut into filings or shavings and kept in a bottle in the office all of its properties changed with time.

For the amalgam study he had to make practically all his own instruments and equipment. The micrometer for the measurement of shrinkage and expansion he made himself; it would measure with great accuracy to one-half of 1/10,000th of an inch. All his measurements on expansion and contraction he checked by the use of a binocular microscope. As a result of this work he was able to produce amalgam-alloy fillings that would neither shrink nor expand, that had sufficient crushing strength to withstand the forces of mastication, that would not flow so as to disturb their seat in the cavity, that could be produced at a reasonable cost, and that would not change when kept in the office for years. He could undoubtedly have taken out a patent to cover these new amalgam-alloys and made a large fortune, but he did not. Instead he called in all the principal manufacturers of dental supplies and for a ridiculously small fee, which barely covered the cost of materials used, he gave their metallurgists a course in the metallurgy of amalgam-alloy and the method of its manufacture. As a result the manufacturers could produce many alloys with varying properties. It was a beautiful piece of work and in spite of improvements in instruments and new knowledge gained it stands today practically as he left it.

About the beginning of the century Dr. Black built a machine for the grinding of tooth sections. Up to this time the making of ground sections had been a slow and laborious process with great imperfections. The new machine made possible entirely new methods for studying the beginnings of caries on the surface of enamel. With the new apparatus it was possible to grind sections of enamel with the two surfaces perfectly parallel

and as thin as one or two microns. Not only that, but it was possible to grind sections of partially disintegrated and imperfect enamel and retain perfectly the relation of the structure. This had never before been possible; in the old methods as soon as the sections were thin the tissue would go to pieces and the area would be entirely lost. The most important of Dr. Black's contributions to the knowledge of dental caries were the direct result of development of this machine.

First, he was able to show the changes in tissues in the progress of the disease from the first attack on the surface of the enamel until the disintegrated enamel disappeared and the attack continued in the dentin. Second, this led to an important change in the concept of the etiology of dental caries. Originally the theory of Miller and Black had been stated as follows: Bacteria decompose food particles lodged at protected points on the tooth surface, the acid formed by the bacteria attacking the tooth at the point of lodgment. As a result of the evidence produced by this machine, Black said that caries is caused by a colony of acid-producing microorganisms becoming firmly attached to the surface of the enamel in a protected area. This colony spreads on the surface of the enamel, and as acid is formed it is confined at the point of origin. It was also evident that there was great variation in the perfection with which the acid was confined. It was not difficult to show that you might have a large colony producing a great amount of acid which would immediately be dissipated in the saliva with not more than a slight etching on the enamel surface, while in other colonies the confinement might be so perfect that the enamel would be rapidly destroyed in the area under the colony. In the last years of the study of this subject his interest was concentrated on the problem of how this concentration is accomplished and what determines the diffusion or the confinement of the acid at the point of formation. The important results of this study

were (1) the demonstration of the changes in the tissues of the tooth from the earliest beginnings on the surface of the enamel to the late stages in the destruction of the tooth; (2) the demonstration of the extent of surface attack before the enamel is penetrated; and (3) the importance of treating the disease by filling operations in the early rather than the late stages of the disease, in this way gaining protection from recurrence with much less destruction of tooth substance.

It would require an entire evening to develop adequately Dr. Black's influence on the development of dental education, and I can indicate only one or two additional points. It is important to remember that his contributions were as great to the technical and operative sides of clinical dentistry as to their scientific foundation.

In 1888 he planned the course in operative technic which Dr. D. M. Cattell put into operation and developed. A little later he planned in the same way the courses of prosthetic technics which Dr. Thomas E. Weeks of Minneapolis developed. The object of these courses was to have the student develop laboratory technical skill and judgment before he began to practice upon patients in the infirmary. These courses were important factors in the development of the supremacy of American dentistry in skill and efficiency. They had, however, a tendency which Dr. Black did not intend or anticipate, which was to concentrate the attention of the student and the profession on the perfection of technical execution rather than on the purpose of the operation as a treatment of disease. He entirely reorganized the methods of clinical instruction in the infirmary, and his methods are practically universally used in colleges of dentistry today.

Dr. Black's contributions to professional publications deserve much more attention than I can give them. From 1870 until his death he was a constant contributor to professional periodicals. These contributions covered all phases of his work, and while they were great in

number they were also important in content. He never wrote a paper unless he had something to contribute to the subject.

In 1884 "The Formation of Poisons by Micro-organisms," a biological study of the germ theory of disease, was published. This is a remarkable book and might well be ready today by every beginning student of bacteriology. He had studied bacteriology from the beginning in his own laboratory, and as always he built most logically upon the very fundamentals. Remember that this was 1884, but in it he describes the phagocytic destruction of bacteria by white blood corpuscles before Metchnikoff and his careful thinking foreshadowed the basis upon which the studies of immunity were to be conducted. . . .

In 1890 "Descriptive Anatomy of the Human Teeth" was published. This represented the culmination of work extending over many years. It contained 150 or more India ink drawings of teeth and tooth surfaces. It developed a descriptive nomenclature. For more than fifty years it has remained a classic text on the subject which no new book has been able to displace. In the '90's he published a little book entitled: "Periosteum and Peridental Membrane." This was privately printed in Chicago and only a comparatively small number of copies were run off. It is now an extremely rare volume, but it is still the best description of the structure of the periosteum in existence. In the work on this volume Dr. Black developed entirely original microscopic technics which were responsible for the beautiful section from which he made his characteristic drawings.

His first contribution, however, to important books in dental literature were three chapters in "The American System of Dentistry." These chapters were different from most chapters of this kind in books intended to cover the entire range of a profession in that they were not a summary of what had already appeared in the literature but were

(Continued on page 28)

EDITORIAL

ARMY DENTAL CORPS CLOSED. WHY?

More than six weeks have elapsed since the announcement was made that the Army was no longer commissioning dentists. During this interval there has been no clear statement as to why the Army Dental Corps was closed or what can be expected of the future. Up until the time the Corps closed, the pressure was on for dentists to give up their practices, despite the shortage of dentists on the home front, and get into the service so that our quotas could be met. Statements were made a short time before the closure that Illinois has secured only about fifty per cent of its 1943 quota; Illinois is probably not much different from many other states.

Did the Army overestimate the number of dentists needed, or underestimate the number it had? Have the dental requirements of the Army personnel been lowered? Published statements indicate that 1,000,000 fathers are to be drafted by July 1. They will need considerable dental attention. Will the addition of the current dental graduates to the Dental Corps be sufficient to cope with such additional demands? Or was the Corps closed for psychological reasons?

Unless a satisfactory explanation is made, it will become increasingly difficult to meet any future quotas, if necessary, through voluntary co-operation.

1500 ASSOCIATE MEMBERS

The Chicago Dental Society is pleased that more than 1500 Associate Members desired to renew their affiliation with the Society, even though membership is no longer compulsory for attendance at the Midwinter Meeting.

When the Board of Directors decided that again this year some type of a registration fee would be necessary to insure against a possible deficit in income from commercial exhibits and increased cost of staging the meeting, it was suggested that a \$5.00 registration fee would not be excessive. The Board, however, refused the proposal and set the fee at \$2.00 as it did not wish to make Associate Membership a bargain by having it cost less than the registration fee. We wish to emphasize the fact that only a \$2.00 fee is required for Midwinter Meeting attendance.

CHILDREN'S DENTAL HEALTH DAY—CLEVELAND

Until more satisfactory methods are found for preventing dental caries, the need for reparative dental treatment probably will exceed the means of supplying it. Many believe that the only solution to the dental health problem lies in adequate dental service for all children; a service that will prevent extensive damage necessitating complicated treatment.

The Cleveland Dental Society, recognizing the importance of dentistry for children, has for the last three years conducted an all-day program devoted to children's dental health. The fourth annual program will be held February 7, announcement of which is published in this FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW. The Cleveland Society is to be complimented for the emphasis it is giving to this important phase of dental practice.—Robert G. Kesel.

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR
CITY OF CHICAGO

Proclamation

WHEREAS, good health for our fighting men and for the workers on the home front is of vital importance in the winning of the war; and

WHEREAS, healthy teeth are essential to general body health and efficiency; and

WHEREAS, more than 80 per cent of our people suffer from dental disease, the high degree of dental defects found in inductees making it necessary for the Army and Navy to undertake the enormous task of rehabilitating dental cripples to make them fit for active service; and

WHEREAS, at this time when industrial efficiency is essential to the war effort, dental disease is directly or indirectly one of the chief causes of lost man hours in war industries;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Edward J. Kelly, as Mayor of the City of Chicago, proclaim the period from March 20 to March 25, 1944, inclusive, as Dental Health Week in Chicago, so that the importance of dental health in war-time, and the advantages in health and happiness which modern dentistry has to offer, may be brought to the attention of our citizens.

Dated this 20th day of January, A.D. 1944.

Edward J. Kelly

Mayor

NEWS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS

LICENSE REVOCATIONS APPROVED

Director Frank G. Thompson of the Department of Registration and Education has approved the recommendations of the Dental Examining Committee of that Department to revoke the licenses to practice dentistry of the following dentists: Drs. Harry L. Basford, Harold F. Walker, Harry J. Horwitz and Frank A. Buerstetta, all of Chicago.

Complaints have also been prepared and filed for the revocation of the dental licenses of the following: Drs. Ernest E. French, Sebastian Capinegro, Cecil E. Fisher, Ewald H. Westedt, Morris Feuer and Howard G. W. Ball, likewise all of Chicago.

These proceedings are a part of a thorough investigation which has been and is being conducted by Director Thompson into the unethical, illegal and unlawful practices indulged in by licensed dentists to practice dentistry under the laws of the State of Illinois, who lend themselves to the methods and schemes of unqualified illegal corporations, firms, partnerships and persons engaged in unlawful practice of dentistry, procuring their clientele and patronage through extensive newspaper advertising in daily, local and weekly newspapers and publications. More particularly they violate the law by large displays of dentures and false teeth at supposedly low prices to attract those in distress and in need of a dentist's attention and skill. Persons so attracted upon entering any of such "gip" establishments are met by a high pressure salesperson or contractor who invariably procures a contract by false representations for dentures more costly than fees charged by honest and diligent licensed practitioners.

This investigation will be conducted vigorously until all such dentists associated and in conspiracy with others to

violate the dental laws of Illinois are eliminated from the dental profession. Professional practice in dentistry is primarily and of necessity a personal and confidential relationship between the dentist and the patient, Director Thompson states, which has been regulated by laws enacted to fully protect and safeguard the public against such unlawful and irresponsible practices.

In this investigation he has the full and complete cooperation of the Chicago Dental Society and the Illinois State Dental Society. The full reports of the investigations will be submitted to Honorable Thomas J. Courtney, State's Attorney of Cook County, for such action as he may deem advisable under the circumstances.

A.D.A. INVITES VISITORS TO NEW QUARTERS

Visitors to the Midwinter Meeting, particularly those from out of Chicago, are urged to inspect the new headquarters of the American Dental Association located at 222 East Superior Street. Transportation from the Palmer House is excellent and cheap. Incidentally, those who have been reading about Chicago's new subway can use this medium to make the trip.

The new American Dental Association central office is a modern five story structure that has been remodeled and equipped to meet the Association's particular requirements. Members who have asked themselves the question "What does the American Dental Association do with my money?" will find an elegant answer not only from the standpoint of physical facilities, but also in terms of service to the profession, individually and collectively.

SCHOOL DENTAL CLINICS TEMPORARILY CLOSED

Twenty-two school dental clinics

NEWS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS

opened by the Board of Health of the city of Chicago were closed Monday, January 17. The closure occurred because of the dispute between the Board of Health and the Board of Education as to who was to finance the project. Dr. Herman N. Bundesen, president of the Board of Health, declared that responsibility for maintaining the clinics belongs to the school system, whereas, August Pritzlaff, director of physical and health education for the schools, asserted that the Health Department is charged with that duty.

Dr. Bundesen pointed out that when WPA funds were no longer available about the middle of 1942, the Board of Health managed to salvage sufficient money to pay the salaries of the eleven dentists necessary to man the clinics. His department by instituting various economies carried the load through 1943, but no provision was made for their maintenance in the 1944 budget. Mr. Pritzlaff, however, contended that it was the Health Department's job to look after the city's health and that the finances for maintaining the dental clinics should come through the Board of Health.

At the meeting of the city council Monday night a resolution restoring the service came from Mayor Edward J. Kelly. Mayor Kelly said: "the free dental care provided in the schools is a necessity that the city must not overlook." The council by unanimous vote approved earmarking from \$17,000 to \$19,000 for continuation of the project.

CLEVELAND HAS DENTAL HEALTH DAY

The fourth annual program dealing with the dental health of children sponsored by the Cleveland Dental Society will be held February 7 in the Hotel Carter. The program includes the following speakers and their subjects: Basil

G. Bibby, *Fluorides and Clinical Dentistry*; Capt. C. Raymond Wells, D.C., U.S.N.R., *The Nation—The Child—You*; James A. Hartman, *What I do for Children in my Practice*; David L. Thomson, *The Twelve Points of Nutrition*; George W. Teuscher, *Save That Priceless Tooth*.

Limited attendance clinics will be held in the afternoon in addition to twenty-five instructive table clinics. Following the evening dinner Dr. Russell Bunting will speak on the subject *Where Shall We Begin?*

All members of organized dentistry are invited to attend this program.

MEETING OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF INDUSTRIAL DENTISTS

The next meeting of the American Association of Industrial Dentists will be held in Room 7, Palmer House, Chicago, Illinois, on Sunday, February 20, 1944, from 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

The morning will be devoted to a meeting of the Board of Directors, starting at 9:00 a.m. The business meeting, open to all members, will commence at 1:00 p.m., followed by the program which will be held from 2:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m. All dentists interested in industrial dentistry are invited.

SCRAP SALVAGE CAMPAIGN PLANNED

A committee has been appointed of which Dr. Jerome Wilher is chairman to conduct an extensive campaign for the collection of scrap from dental offices in the Chicago area. Plans for this campaign are developing and will be announced shortly in *THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW*. In the meantime dentists are urged to continue to save all scrap so that it may be collected during the drive. Dr. William Mayer of Evanston

NEWS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS

is chairman of the state committee which is directing the salvage drive throughout the state.

XI PSI PHI TO HOLD DINNER

The Xi Psi Phi fraternity will hold its annual get together banquet preceding the Midwinter Meeting of the Chicago Dental Society Sunday, February 20, at 7 p.m. The banquet will be held at the Adventurers Club, 14 North Michigan Avenue, and will be followed by entertainment. Reservations are to be made with Thad Olechowski, 4213 West Division Street, Spalding 0422.

ILLINOIS STATE DENTAL ASSISTANTS' ASSOCIATION PROGRAM

The annual meeting of the Illinois State Dental Assistant's Association will be held on Sunday, February 20, in the Illinois Room of the Palmer House, Chicago, Illinois. A complete program has been arranged for this day. The morning session, beginning at 9 a.m., will be devoted to the House of Delegates, business meeting and the election of officers. The open meeting will begin at 2 p.m. Our guest speakers will be Dr. Frank J. Hurlstone, President of the Illinois State Dental Society, who will speak on "The Dental Assistant Today," and Dr. W. H. Scherer, President-Elect of the American Dental Association, who will speak on "The Dental Assistant's Role." The closing ceremony will be the Installation of Officers. Many important problems will be considered at this meeting so all members are urged to be on hand at 9 o'clock.—*Ruth Reil, Program Chairman.*

HENRY MILLER DIES

Henry Edward Miller, president of

the Chicago Wheel and Manufacturing Company, died January 10, 1944. Mr. Miller was well known to the dental profession for his contributions to the development of cutting stones made from synthetic abrasives. He was one of the leaders in the grinding wheel industry since 1890.

PRESIDENT OF BLUE ISLAND SPECIALTY COMPANY DIES

Dr. C. F. Montag, a member of organized dentistry and president of the Blue Island Specialty Company, Inc., died Wednesday, January 12, at his home in Blue Island. He was seventy-eight years old. His widow, Clara E. Montag, survives him.

Dr. Montag was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania College of Dentistry in 1893 and joined the Chicago Dental Society in 1899.

DR. WILLIAM M. EVANS 1869-1944

Dr. William M. Evans, an Oak Park dentist for forty years, died on December 29, 1943, in Oak Park Hospital.

Dr. Evans was graduated from the United States Dental College in 1891, and has been a member of the Chicago Dental Society since 1910. He is survived by his widow, Leonora K. Evans; a daughter, two brothers and a sister.

During March the American Red Cross will raise its 1944 War Fund. A goal of \$200,000,000 has been set. This must be met if the Red Cross is to continue its work on an undiminished scale. Let's give!

Buy War Bonds

NEWS OF THE BRANCHES

KENWOOD-HYDE PARK

I hope it is news to most Kenwoodians. I was all pepped to try to write a column, cooking on the front burner, until on reading the North Suburban column of December 15 I found that "one of the officers said that column writing was unimportant because no one read the damn thing anyway." So I have lost my enthusiasm, if any . . . Prexy Methven was back on the job at the last meeting and though the attendance was anything but good, Meth was. We had two fine speakers, with interesting subjects: Drs. John F. Svodoba and Wayne B. Slaughter . . . The Illinois School of Dentistry is presenting Dr. Maynard K. Hine, assistant professor of dental pathology, as our essayist on Tuesday, February 1. Dr. Hine will speak on the all important subject of "Gingivitis." He will start with the common type and follow through to the extremely abnormal types. Differential diagnosis will be stressed and the whole field will be illustrated by kodachrome slides. The preliminary clinics will be shown as usual at 6:30 followed by dinner at 7. The officers hope that the members will continue to arrive on time so that our established schedule can be followed throughout the year . . . I am indebted to Ralph Libberton—he sure gets around—for most of the following items: Jimmy Lynch is now Lt. (j.g.) at Charleston, South Carolina . . . Bud Flavin, Lt. (s.g.), Parris Island, Dental Dispensary . . . Herb Dangremond, 1st Lt., Camp Will Rogers . . . John McBride—Captain now to you, is at Keesler Field, Mississippi . . . R. W. Joffe's son, Lt. (j.g.), is dentist on a sub-tender, with one more D.D.S. and two M.D.'s . . . Lt. Les Butler was home on leave a week before Christmas. He is the only dentist of an Anti-Aircraft Battery . . . Bob Pinkerton's brother has been made a Lt. (s.g.), U.S.N., Williamsburg, Virginia, with the Sea Bee's . . .

Larry Johnson came home from the Roseland Community Hospital, December 28. He received one million units of Penicillin—\$40,000.00 worth—for free, from a Boston M.D. It was used for chronic osteomyelitis. We are happy to hear he is feeling better.—*Christian Davidson, Assistant Branch Correspondent.*

NORTH SIDE

Ladies' Night was a classic comparable to the many well remembered parties of former years. The ladies, gaily appareled, were glamorous and lovely. The men, putting aside their office dignity, let themselves go for a good time. The music and dancing were pleasing and the floor show delightful. The gaiety centered around President Weber's table. Incidentally it was a farewell party for Doctor and Mrs. Weber's daughter, Virginia, who reports to the Navy January 26, at San Diego, California, and will be in service as a nurse. Also at other tables there was merriment and gaiety, especially at number thirteen, where they were sipping champagne into the wee small hours. Congratulations go to the program committee for a delightful evening . . . Commander Paul Wells has been relieved of his duties at Abbott Hall where he did a fine job and is now Senior Dental Officer on an aircraft carrier in the Pacific . . . Bernie Blomgren reports he has had a letter from Major H. D. Wesselhoeft, who sends his regards to all the boys. He is located at Fort Brady, Sault Sainte Marie, Michigan. Since November his family has been with him which makes it more pleasurable. He hopes to get to Chicago for the Midwinter Meeting . . . Sid Pollack for months past has been in San Francisco, California, expecting to be sent over any time . . . The sympathy of everyone goes to Larry Larsen whose mother passed away early in January

... Irving Rothenberg spent a week in St. Joe, Michigan . . . Harry Parsons, ill and away from his office through December, is now back on the job . . . Bob Heurlin is in Florida for a month. W. G. Burkhardt spent the month of January in Florida. Two North Siders are sojourning in Mexico: O. A. Helmer and Ansel Conarty . . . We learn that Bill Datz is improving after a long illness. At present he is in Indiana . . . Mel Zinser has been indisposed but was able to attend the Ladies' Night party . . . The enthusiasm of the Bowling Club continues unabated. Many of the players are trying to equal or top Bill Corcoran's recent hot game of 278.—Z. D. Ford, *Branch Correspondent*.

NORTH SUBURBAN

North Suburban's first meeting of the new year was held Monday, January 10, at the Orrington Hotel in Evanston; and was signalized by an exceptional program on speech. With correlated material two members of the Speech department of Northwestern University presented a discourse which was not merely interesting but had a scientific background which naturally enhanced its substance. First to speak was Dr. Clarence T. Simon who laid the scientific groundwork by lucid explanations of the old and new concepts of speech production. He told us that man, over the last one-half million years, had utilized the primitive biological processes of alimentation and breathing to make sounds which ultimately produced speech or language. He also said that the new concept of sound and speech production was purely functional, and that the biologic apparatus, if normal, was capable of producing all vowel and consonant sounds and all combinations thereof. The physical and mental development of the individual was touched upon and it was shown that a certain degree of deviation from the so-called normal was not necessarily alarming unless the defects persisted beyond six or seven years of age. The child, he said, learned to speak by imi-

tating the parent; and this observation was accountable, in his opinion, for all of the baby talk which persisted in the youngster's speech. Dr. Paul Moore, who is a master at imitation of faulty speech, took over at this point to discuss the diagnostic and corrective procedures. He presented five cases which were chosen at random from the files of the speech clinic. All of them were interesting. We, in dentistry, should avail ourselves of this service which is at our back doors so to speak; and by so doing we would enhance the prestige of our profession in the eyes of the public. Dr. Simon and Dr. Moore may be congratulated for their fine presentations . . . Chester Anderson of H. P. received the commission of Lt. (j.g.) and is now stationed at Great Lakes . . . Tony Berg is back in H. P., and is practicing in the Pittsfield Building . . . Ray Thorsen is back from the wars and is practicing with his brother Arne . . . Our silent partner from H. P., Jack O'Connell, is now in Florida (gathering news, no doubt) . . . Jim Burrill, another H. P. boy, is now a 1st Lt. with the Army Air Corps in Salt Lake City . . . The officers and members of North Suburban extend their condolences to Eddie Baumann, who recently lost his brother; and to Floyd Lindberg, who lost his mother late last fall . . . Lt. Wickie Speaks has done gone to Corpus Christie, Texas . . . Lt. George Schnath is now basking in the sunshine somewhere in the South Pacific . . . The New Year's Party was hosted by Wilson Fisher, current president of the Evanston Association of Dentists. Both duties must have worn him to a frazzle because he now is resting somewhere in Old Mexico . . . To Art Berner: may his soul rest in pieces . . . The other day while rising in the Carlson Building's elevator, I mentioned to the group that the temperature was 2° above zero at my place that morning. As quick as a chickadee, Ethel Carlson, Zeke Smothers' assistant, asked: "Inside or outside?" As I told you before, we, in Evanston, have some very accomplished young ladies at our elbows (or in our hair)

... Affable Claude Richards and wife have returned from a Florida vacation. After receiving their quotas of vitamin D, they visited son Stan, the supply officer at Camp Polk, Louisiana. Four weeks were consumed in the entire process . . . I tried to take some of my stuff seriously, but was unable to get away with it. That gracious lady with the captivating smile, Mrs. Haupers of the Home Office, took me to task for neglecting the January 1 issue of THE FORTNIGHTLY. If you go back to the December 1 issue you will discover the reason for yourself. Maybe you don't give a damn—maybe I don't either.—*Frederick T. Barich, Branch Correspondent.*

NORTHWEST

A letter received from Lt. Thomas Severn stationed at Tillamook, Oregon, Naval Air Station, tells of the happy arrival of Kathleen Ann. She is the six pound female who will henceforth have the upper hand in the Severn household. Dr. Severn has been away from our town for the past two years . . . Capt. Marion Kostrubala from Englewood and Lt. Leon Wasielewski of Northwest Side Branch had the pleasure of each other's company for an evening in Australia. Lt. Wasielewski was mentioned in the press the other day as the officer who pulled a Jap out of his hiding place in a tree trunk over in the Solomons . . . Gus Johannes has returned from his annual Mexican sojourn . . . The Wicker Park Medical Center reelected the same administration for 1944, Frank Biedka is the Secretary . . . The officers and members of Northwest Side Branch extend sincere sympathy to F. J. Jarrendt on the passing of his wife and to Henry Ablin on the death of his mother early in January . . . Glenn Cartwright recently returned from the Xi Psi Phi annual meeting which was held in Philadelphia . . . Edward Potocki has consented to write the next column while I soak up a few vitamins in Florida.—*Folmer Nymark, Branch Correspondent.*

SOUTH SUBURBAN

Back in the throes of civilian practice again after a four and one-half month sojourn in the Army Dental Corps. It was a grand experience and not one at all unpleasant. While in the service, I met quite a number of men from all over the country, and working with them was very interesting. I would like to thank Dan Altier for pinchhitting for me, and from what I gather, he is really happy to see me back if for no other reason than for me to relieve him of the secretarial duties. Now he can devote his full time to being president . . . Got a letter from Pete Iagmin. He writes he is still in Charleston, South Carolina, taking care of the Navy's dental needs. By the way, if any of you get mail from our members in the service, I would appreciate your letting me know so we can pass the word along in our column . . . We will have a February meeting on the first day of that month. Our speaker will be Dr. Don Kellogg giving forth on the topic "Management and Control of Periodontal Disease." There will be one of our famous dinners followed by a business meeting at 8:00 p.m. Let's all come out.—*H. C. Gornstein, Branch Correspondent.*

WEST SIDE

Were you there Tuesday and Wednesday? If you missed it, your opportunity for having a hand in preparing the future citizenry to be developed better physically, via the mouth, is gone. To Frank Kropik go the orchids for his splendid show on children's dentistry. The kids of today have their future heavily mortgaged and unless they are physically prepared to face the tremendous burdens of tomorrow, they are starting from behind the proverbial eight ball. Dentistry must play its part in this task. This refresher course in children's dentistry was timely, and provided the added stimulus that we all need so much. The lineup of clinicians were as follows: Dr. A. Mayer, Study Models; Dr. S.

Gould, X-rays; Dr. J. Burton, Pulpotomy; Dr. E. Gerlach, Acrylic Bite Rims; Dr. A. Adelberg, Types of Fillings; Dr. E. Wach and J. O'Donnell, Caries Activity Tests. On Wednesday afternoon, in the Surgical Amphitheatre of the Cook County Hospital, movies and practical demonstrations of Vinethene Anesthesia were presented. Many thanks to those who gave of their time and talent to make the meeting a success . . . Bill Gubbins received his commission in the Navy and is reporting on the 20th. 'Tis said a party was held for Bill on the 15th and somebody was to have had a helluva good time . . . Nat Addis is also wearing Navy blue. No details . . . Lt. Louis Bulmash attended the meeting. He is stationed at Fairmont Army Air Field, Geneva, Nebraska . . . Alvin F. Golding reported to Dallas, Texas, on January 26 as first lieutenant . . . After thought: How much is human life worth today? In the maddening rush and pace set by warfare, human values are lost. No where can you see or hear a word evaluating the mad destruction of the human race. Statistics, statistics and more statistics. So many thousands killed, wounded or missing on this front; so many more thousands killed, wounded or missing in this offensive. And so it goes, no human values, just numbers. I wonder if we have become lost in the haze of confusion set by the tempo of the fury and hatred which are a by-product of warfare. What do you think? —Henry S. Melichar, Assistant Branch Correspondent.

WEST SUBURBAN

The January meeting of West Suburban was held on the 18th at the Oak Park Club. Howard Miller was in his best form and with his excellent collection of lantern slides was able to show us the every day and rare conditions encountered in the practice of oral surgery. Also a unanimous ballot was cast by our Secretary for the slate of officers proposed by the nominating committee. The new officers are to be installed at

the April 11 meeting, and will be as follows: Paul Swanson, President; W. K. Frakes, President-Elect; Ed Moore, Vice-President; Arno Pins, Secretary; "Barney" Siegrist, Treasurer; and Henry Westaby, Librarian. President Joe Voita will be our new representative on the Board of Directors of the Chicago Dental Society. I hope you all got a chance to take a second look at our Honor Roll. This piece is the handy work of "Barney" Siegrist and is certainly a nice example of fine woodworking . . . Dr. Louis W. Schultz gave a lecture and showed films on "Conditions Met in Oral and Plastic Surgery" to the Medical and Dental Staff at Chanute Field, Rantoul, Illinois, during the month of December . . . Speaking of fellows in the service: Charlie Lewis has been transferred from Norfolk, Virginia, to the Navy Air Station at Atlanta, Georgia. His father, Ralston Lewis, just returned from a week with Charlie at Norfolk . . . Larry Koch tells us that his son, Bob, and bride also at Norfolk, spent a New Year's leave looking over New York City . . . If any of you noticed how fast I got out of the meeting the other day—I dashed my wife to West Suburban hospital right then. Now two days later, I have worn paths through the O.B. department and have nothing to report. I have smoked up all the cigars myself. Ho! Hum! Flash—it's a girl.—Karl von der Heydt, Branch Correspondent.

ENGLEWOOD

Be sure to bring in all the scrap material you have such as rubber and metal broken instruments, etc. to the Salvage Committee . . . John Hospers received a "V" mail letter from Emil Aison, somewhere in England. Emil sends his greetings and best wishes to his many Englewood friends . . . Englewood extends its condolences to Bill Murphy on the passing of his Mother . . . John Hunter reports to the Parris Island Naval Base on February 21 as Lt. Sr. Grade . . . John Hospers headed a section on Root Canal Therapy at the

Michigan Supreme Court Upholds Board of Dental Examiners

Validity of Board's Ruling Respecting Advertising Confirmed

The Michigan State Board of Dentistry adopted six rules to enforce the legal practice of dentistry in Michigan. Several licensed dentists filed suit to prevent the Board from enforcing its rules alleging that they either exceeded the power granted the Board or were the result of unlawful delegation of legislative power. The trial court dismissed the suit but the plaintiffs appealed to the Supreme Court. The court decided that under the Michigan dental practice act the practice of dentistry was placed under the supervision of the Board and was given the power to adopt rules and regulations for its own organization and for the practice of dentistry, and for carrying out the provisions of the act.

The first rule adopted by the Board prohibits any person from splitting or dividing with any other dentist or layman any fees earned in rendering any dental service provided that the rules should not be interpreted to prevent an employer from paying an employee.

The second rule prohibits a dentist from using a sign that has a background of more than three hundred square inches or using letters thereon of a size greater than five inches.

A third ruling prohibits the use of more than one outside sign as several signs placed in juxtaposition would constitute one large sign.

The fourth rule prohibits a dentist

from using illumination on a sign other than that of the indirect type or of a type lighted from within. The illumination is limited to no greater intensity than that provided by one hundred watts of incandescent lighting or its equivalent. It provides further that no colored illumination be used nor any flasher or intermittent mechanism be employed. This rule also has a provision that no sign should be illuminated except during the time that the dentist or his associates are in the dental office prepared to render service, and is designed to prevent all-night illumination.

The fifth rule prohibits the practice of any dentist in an office where it is indicated, by a sign or otherwise, that someone else owns or operates the office, with the exception that if a dentist has died his practice may be carried on for a period of six months under his name.

The sixth rule regulates the size of professional card announcements. Restricting such announcements in newspapers or other similar circulating mediums to a column two inches wide and one inch long. Restrictions are also placed on the size and style of type.

The Supreme Court could find no sound basis for disturbing the rules adopted by the state board of dentistry and accordingly affirmed the decree of the trial court dismissing the action.

NEWS OF THE BRANCHES

(Continued from page 25)

Peoria District Dental Society last December 6 . . . John Lace and Webster Byrne laid up with the flu several weeks ago—guess John can't stand going out nights? . . . Frank Hospers is spending a vacation at Los Angeles, California . . . 1st Lt. Ray Anderson of the Army somewhere in Idaho was in on leave visiting his folks. He was accompanied by Mrs. Anderson . . . Lt. W. V. Raczynski, is stationed at Garden City, Kansas. His

wife and daughter are with him. He is eligible for a captaincy in the near future and expects to be in on leave soon . . . Glad to see that A. W. Gumpel is back in the office after a siege of sickness . . . Lt. E. L. Hoyne of Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, was in a few days on leave . . . Note: Speakers for the March meeting will be Doctors Harry Sicher and Balint Orban. Subject: "Propagation of Dental Infection."—E. B. Schwalen, Assistant Branch Correspondent.

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Manuscripts should be typewritten, double spaced, and the original copy should be submitted. Every effort will be made to return unused manuscripts, if request is made, but no responsibility can be accepted for failure to do so. Anonymous communications will receive no consideration whatever.

Manuscripts and news items of interest to the membership of the Society are solicited.

Forms close on the fifth and twentieth of each month. The early submission of material will insure more consideration for publication.

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Ethics Committee

Chester C. Blakeley, Chairman 1944
James J. Kohout 1945
Folmer Nymark 1946

Applications for Membership

The following applications have been received by the Ethics Committee. Any member having information relative to any of the applicants, which would affect their membership, should communicate in writing with Dr. Chester G. Blakeley, 7058 S. Euclid Avenue. Anonymous communications or telephone calls will receive no consideration.

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(Continued on page 28)

G. V. BLACK

(Continued from page 16)

based entirely upon his own work.

A great part of the time and energy of the last fifteen years of his life was devoted to the preparation of his operative dentistry and the special pathology. In these two works he brought together for the benefit of the students of the future the work of his life.

Black's greatest contribution, however, is one that cannot be definitely weighed and measured. No one could name the men and women all over the world who inspired by his work and teaching are carrying on the work which will advance their profession. The keenness of his insight, the honesty of his character, his genial and unselfish personality, and the inspiration of his contact attracted and bound in closest friendship men, near and far, who were more interested in the discovery of the truth than in obtaining fame. I think of the lines of Sidney Lanier: "Until the

future dares forget the past, his name shall be lantern and a light unto eternity."

APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP

(Continued from page 27)

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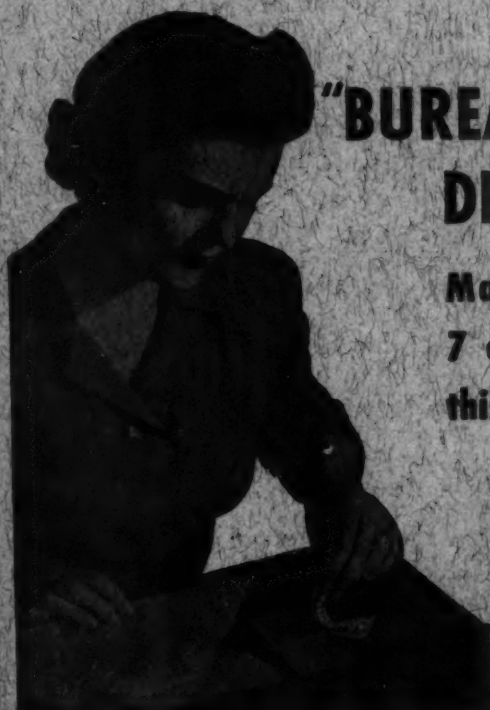
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